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# MEN OF MARK

## A GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY

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THE RIGHT HON.

# WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P.,

PRIME MINISTER,

IS the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque and Balfour, county Kincardine, N. B., a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, by his second wife, the daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., Provost of Dingwall. He was born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829; and he graduated in Michaelmas term, 1831, taking a double first-class. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election of December, 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his academical career, his habits of business, and his high character recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him a junior Lord of the Treasury, and in February, 1835, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in 1841, when he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, being probably unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathized strongly with the Opposition Party, he resigned his seat for Newark and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election of August, 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In

the Parliament of 1847-52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory Party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigences of the times required that some concession should be made. He consequently found himself often opposed to his former friends, and eventually, in February, 1851, he separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. During a visit to Naples in 1850, he had been induced by curiosity to attend the trial of Signor Poerio, who was sentenced to several years' imprisonment, and subjected to indignities and cruelties which roused the generous indignation of the English statesman. The dungeons of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies at this period swarmed with political prisoners, and Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen (1851), made all Europe ring with the story of their sufferings and wrongs. After that he advocated the cause of Italian independence in many eloquent speeches. On the formation of the Coalition ministry under the Earl of Aberdeen, in December, 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance he had acquired in former life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the reconstruction of the administration under Lord Palmerston, at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which, however, he resigned in a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-59, he accepted, under Lord Derby's second ministry, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of the dependency; and in June, 1859, he resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election of July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in

committee having been carried against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. Early in the session of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, was read a second time in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of ninety-five. At the general election of 1868, Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-West Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated; but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as, in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previously, returned him, by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry, in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1866), of the Irish Land Act (1870), and of the Elementary Education Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871); the passing of the Ballot Act (1872), and of the Judicature Act (1873). The chief measure proposed by the Government in the session of 1873 was the University Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by the Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the Conservatives, caused the rejection of the bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11); upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for; but, as he declined to form an administration, Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, consented to remain in office. In August, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. On January 24, 1874, a fortnight before both Houses were to have met for the despatch of business, Mr. Gladstone most unexpectedly dissolved Parliament. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party; Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill. On January 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced, in a letter to Earl Granville, his determination to retire from the

leadership of the Liberal party. Soon afterwards Lord Hartington was chosen by the Liberals to be their leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone continued, however, to join very frequently in the discussions of that assembly. He took an active part in the agitation respecting the massacres in Bulgaria, and strenuously opposed, both in and out of Parliament, the policy of the Conservative Government, which resulted in the Treaty of Berlin, and the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. After having endured a little over six years, the Parliament of 1874, in which the Conservatives had a decided majority, was prorogued on March 24, 1880, with a view to its dissolution. The result of the election was that the Liberals obtained an overwhelming majority. The Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues resigned office. Earl Granville and Lord Hartington, having been sent for by the Queen, declined the responsibility of forming a cabinet, whereupon Mr. Gladstone—who had been returned for Midlothian—was, at their suggestion, entrusted with the task of forming the present administration, the right honourable gentleman himself accepting, in addition to the Premiership, the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Besides being one of the greatest statesmen in Europe, and one of the most eloquent of living orators, Mr. Gladstone has acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838, was thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. It was followed by "Church Principles considered in their Results" (1841); Remarks on recent Commercial Legislation" (1845); "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," three vols. (1858); "Ecce Homo" (1868); a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography" (1868); "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age" (1869); a paper on "Ritualism" (1874); "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation" (1874), which elicited replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. (now Cardinal) Newman, Archbishop (now Cardinal) Manning, and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church; "Vaticanism: an Answer to Replies and Reproofs" (1875); a paper on "The Speeches of Pius IX." (1875); "Homeric Synchronism: an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer" (1876); the celebrated pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors, and the Question of the East" (1876); "Lessons in Massacre; an Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte since May 1876" (1877); and "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress, and Issue" (1879).

THE VERY REV.

# CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D.,

## DEAN OF LLANDAFF, AND MASTER OF THE TEMPLE,

THE second son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, was born in 1816, and educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he attained brilliant honours in classical scholarship, graduating B.A. in 1838, as senior classic, and one of the Chancellor's classical medallists, in both examinations being bracketed equal with the late Lord Lyttelton. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1839, and in 1841 he succeeded the late Dean Erskine at St. Martin's, Leicester, where he laboured for three years as a parish priest, until, in December, 1844, he was appointed Head Master of Harrow School. That post he held for fifteen years, resigning it in December, 1859, having had the satisfaction of raising the school from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity. Early in 1860, he was offered the bishopric of Rochester, but declined it, and in August of the same year, accepted the vicarage of Doncaster from Archbishop Longley, himself a former Head Master of Harrow. After a residence of nine years at Doncaster, Dr. Vaughan accepted the Mastership of the Temple, in London, an office which, though of small emolument, gave him the opportunity of entering upon various works of usefulness, especially the gratuitous instruction of young students for the ministry. In the pulpit he is thought very highly of, and has filled the office of select preacher in both Universities. In 1879, the Bishop of Llandaff offered the deanery of his cathedral to Dr. Vaughan, who accepted it, as the appointment did not necessitate his vacating the Mastership of the Temple, which is not a "benefice" in the legal sense of the word. Dean Vaughan's life finds its best memorial in the long series of his published sermons and lectures, which are, perhaps, the most valuable literary contribution to practical divinity that has been made by any living clergyman of the Established Church belonging to the Moderate Evangelical school.

# SIR HENRY THOMPSON,

SON of Henry Thompson, Esq., and Susanna his wife, was born in 1820 at Framlingham, in Suffolk. He received his education at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow; but some of the earlier years of his life were, by desire of his father, devoted to business, which he quitted for the study of medicine, as soon as he was able to do so, in conformity with his original bent. He graduated a Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866, and Consulting Surgeon, 1877. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, and again in 1860. He is author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," and of other works connected with these branches of surgery, all of which have been adopted throughout France, and most other European countries, as text books for the medical schools, and editions published in French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian, and Swedish. In 1862, Sir Henry Thompson became widely known in consequence of a successful operation upon King Leopold I., of Belgium, for which he was appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to His Majesty, and subsequently to His present Majesty, who conferred upon him the rank of Commander of the Order of Leopold. For this and other services, he was knighted in 1867. In 1873 he was summoned to operate on the Emperor Napoleon III., but the malady proved to be too advanced for relief to be possible. Sir Henry Thompson has also written articles on some extra-professional subjects, *e.g.*, "Cremation," and "The Prayer for the Sick" (1874). His work on "Food and Feeding" has attracted much attention to the subject. He is a member of the Society of Surgery in Paris, 1859, of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, and of numerous other learned societies in Europe and America. At his residence in Wimpole Street, Sir Henry Thompson has formed a splendid collection of blue and white Nankin porcelain. The atmosphere of art pervades the entire house: in the upper part is the studio,—for the great surgeon wields the pencil as skilfully as the knife. He studied painting under Mr. Elmore, and afterwards under Mr. Alma-Tadema. To the Paris Salon, some years ago, he contributed "Russian Tea," a charming study of still-life, and other subjects; and he has also been a not unfrequent contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy.

# SIR HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON,

K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., AND D.C.L.,

SON of Abram Tysack Rawlinson, Esq., was born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810. Entering the military service of the East India Company in 1827, he served in Bombay till 1833, and subsequently in the army of the Shah of Persia. In 1835, he began to study the cuneiform inscriptions, commencing his labours by an attempt to decipher the trilingual tablets at Mount Elvend, near Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana. In 1837 he copied the first column of the great Behistun inscription, and four minor inscriptions; and on 1st January, 1838, he submitted a report on their contents to the Asiatic Society of London. As Political Agent at Candahar, he held the southern capital of the Afghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjab to India, and, in 1843, was appointed Political Agent in Turkish Arabia. In 1844, having revisited the rock of Behistun, he forwarded to London complete copies of the Persian portion of the great inscription. He had the rank of Consul at Bagdad from 1844 to 1851, and of Consul-General till 1855. In that year he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil), and shortly afterwards he was appointed a Crown Director of the East India Company. In 1858 he was elected to Parliament for Reigate, but vacated his seat on being nominated to the Council of India on its first formation, from which post in 1859 he was transferred to be Envoy and Minister at Teheran, with the rank of Major-General. On his return from Persia, he represented Frome in Parliament from 1865 till 1868, when he was re-appointed a Member of the Council of India, a post which he still holds. Besides his numerous contributions to the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society and Royal Geographical Society, he has furnished large contributions to the edition of "Herodotus" published by his brother, the Rev. George Rawlinson; and has further edited for the trustees of the British Museum, and with the assistance of the late Mr. Edwin Norris and the late Mr. George Smith, an important work in four folio volumes, entitled, "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia." In 1874-75 appeared his "England and Russia in the East," a series of papers on the political and geographical condition of Central Asia. He was President of the Royal Geographical Society of London from 1871 to 1876. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian "Order of Merit," a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and has received diplomas from most of the universities and learned societies, both of the Old World and the New. He was elected a Trustee of the British Museum in 1878.

# JOHN FOWLER, ESQ.,

## PAST PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS,

THE eldest son of Mr. John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, was born in 1817. After completing his general education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. F. Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under that gentleman, who was then engaged in the construction of the large reservoirs which supply the town of Sheffield with water, and in other important works. He at the same time acquired a knowledge of railway engineering, and amongst other work surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton. This railroad, commenced twenty years afterwards by Mr. Brunel, was completed by Mr. Fowler, as engineer of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. As assistant to Mr. Rastrick he gained further experience in railway engineering. He then became acting-engineer in the construction of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway, and he was afterwards engineer and general manager of the Clarence, and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railways. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer to lay out and construct the large group of railways extending from Sheffield to Great Grimsby and Lincoln, now forming a part of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; also the East Lincolnshire and other important railways. Having settled in London, Mr. Fowler was continuously employed in the laying-out and construction of railways, docks, &c., in the United Kingdom and on the Continent—including the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway, the Severn Valley, Mid Kent, London, Tilbury and Southend, the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland), the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, the Hammersmith Railway, &c.; the Millwall Docks; and in the improvements of rivers and reclamation of lands from the sea. He was also chief engineering member of the Royal Commission on Irish Railways. But probably he is better known to the public as "Fowler of the Underground Railway," having designed and constructed the Metropolitan "Inner Circle" Railway. Mr. Fowler is consulting engineer to the Great Northern Railway, to the Great Western Railway, and to other companies.

JOHN FOWLER.

# WILLIAM QUILLER ORCHARDSON, ESQ.,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Edinburgh in 1838, and entered, at the age of fifteen, the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1862, and the same year exhibited in Trafalgar Square for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits,"—the latter being a life-size, full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In the following year he exhibited, at the British Institution, a figure of "Peggy," from Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and at the Royal Academy another Scottish subject, entitled, "Flowers o' the Forest,"—a picture of a group of young lassies tripping over a heathery moor. The following year there appeared at the Academy, "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize of £100, given by Mr. Wallis. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life," at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition. In 1867, the Academy picture was "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," while another, entitled "Choosing a Weapon," was shown at the French Gallery. He exhibited in 1868, at the Academy, a portrait of Mrs. Birket Foster, and "Prince Henry, Poins, and Falstaff." Among Mr. Orchardson's more recent pictures are "Day Dreams," "The Market Girl from the Lido," "Toilers of the Sea," "A Hundred Years Ago," "On the Grand Canal, Venice," "In St. Mark's, Venice," "Casus Belli," "The Forest Pet," "The Protector," "Oscar and Brin," "Cinderella," "Hamlet and the King," "Ophelia," "A Venetian Fruit-seller," "Escaped," "Too Good to be True," "Moonlight on the Lagoons," "Flotsam and Jetsam," "The Bill of Sale," "The Old Soldier" (1876); "The Queen of the Swords," and "Jessica" (Merchant of Venice), in 1877; "Conditional Neutrality," "A Social Eddy left by the Tide," and "Autumn," in 1878; "Hard Hit!" a scene at the gaming-table, in 1879; and in 1880, "The Young Housewife," and "Napoleon on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, July 23rd, 1815. Off Cape Ushant: leaving France," which was purchased by the President and Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Orchardson was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in January, 1868, only six years after he had come to London; and he became an Academician in December, 1877.

# THE RIGHT HON. MAJOR-GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD, G.C.B.,

ELDEST son of the first Lord, who was twice Lord Chancellor in the government of Lord Derby, was born in 1827, and succeeded to the title in 1878. He received his education at Eton. He entered the army in the Rifle Brigade, was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and subsequently exchanged into the 95th Foot as Lieut.-Colonel. He served in the Crimea in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Head-quarters, in central India during the Mutiny; and as chief staff-officer to Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian campaign, at the close of which he was made a C.B. and aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1869 he was made Adjutant-General in India, and on his return, in 1874, was appointed to the command of the camp at Shorncliffe, and afterwards to a brigade command at Aldershot. In June, 1878, he was specially selected to succeed General Sir Arthur Cunynghame in the command of Her Majesty's forces in South Africa, and arrived at Cape Town just as the Caffre tribe of the Gaikas, under their well-known chief Sandilli, broke out into rebellion. In three months' time the rebellion was effectually suppressed; Lord Chelmsford received the thanks of both houses of the Cape Parliament, and was made a K.C.B. Lord Chelmsford soon after proceeded to Natal, where much uneasiness was felt regarding the very threatening attitude assumed by the Zulus. The terms of an ultimatum to the Zulu chief Cetewayo, sent by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, Sir Henry Bulwer, not having been complied with, Lord Chelmsford was called upon to enter Zululand in order to enforce them. On the 11th January, 1879, three columns crossed the border. A terrible disaster at Isandhlwana brought the advance to a sudden standstill. The stubborn death-struggle of our troops, however, and the gallant defence of the post at Rorke's Drift, cost the Zulus such heavy losses as to prevent Cetewayo from reassembling his army until reinforcements from England had begun to arrive in Natal; and the presence in Zululand of two columns under Colonel Pearson and Colonel Evelyn Wood effectually deterred the Zulus from crossing either the Transvaal or Natal border. On the arrival of the three first regiments in Natal, Lord Chelmsford marched to relieve the garrison of Ekowe, and on the 2nd April, 1879, signally defeated the Zulus at the battle of Ginghilovo. On the 1st June, Lord Chelmsford marched from the Blood River into Zululand; and on the 4th July the Zulu war was virtually brought to a close by a crowning victory over the entire Zulu army. The Zulus offered no further resistance after this battle, but chiefs and people came in to offer their submission. Lord Chelmsford then returned to England, where a G.C.B. awaited his arrival.

# JOHN PETTIE,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Edinburgh in 1839, and studied art in the famous academy of the northern capital, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lauder, and John Ballantyne of that academy, from 1855 to 1862, at which date he came to reside in London. His earliest works were contributed to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. He first began to exhibit at the Royal Academy of London in 1859, when he sent a picture called "The Armourers." Among his subsequent contributions to the annual exhibitions in Trafalgar Square were a quaint picture of a London apprentice of the fifteenth century crying his wares, entitled, "What d'ye lack, Madam? what d'ye lack?" 1861; another droll picture of a party of itinerant musicians of the same period, called "The Trio," 1863; "The Tonsure," a humorous picture, and, in the same exhibition, the most important picture the artist had yet produced—"George Fox refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall, A.D. 1663," 1864. Soon afterwards he exhibited at the British Institution, "The Time and Place"—a cavalier waiting for an expected antagonist at the rendezvous for a duel; and "Out of an Engagement." These two works were engraved, as was also his picture of "The Bible and the Monk—an Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie's academy picture of 1865 was "A Drum-head Court Martial;" and he sent "An Arrest for Witchcraft" in 1866, in which year he was elected an Associate. Among the later works exhibited by him at the Academy are "The Doctor" and "Treason," in 1867; "Pax Vobiscum," "Tussle with a Highland Smuggler," and "Weary with present cares and memory sad," in 1868; "The Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey," and "The Gambler's Victim," in 1869; "A Sally," "'Tis blythe Mayday," and "Touchstone and Audrey," in 1870; "The Pedlar," "The Love Song," and "Scene in the Temple Garden," in 1871; "The Gipsy's Oak," "Terms to the Besieged," and "Silvius and Phœbe," in 1872; "Sanctuary," "Midnight Watch," and "The Flag of Truce," in 1873; "Juliet and Friar Lawrence," "A State Secret," and "Ho! Ho! Ho!" in 1874; "Scene in Hal of the Wynd's Smithy," and "Jacobites, 1745," in 1875; a portrait of Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, "The Threat" and "The Step," in 1876; "Hunted Down," "A Knight of the Seventeenth Century," and "A Sword and Dagger Fight," in 1877; "The Hour," "Rob Roy," and "The Laird," in 1878; "The Death Warrant," in 1879; "Before the Battle," and "His Grace," in 1880. Mr. Pettie was elected a Royal Academician, December 22, 1873, in place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

THE RIGHT REV.

# JAMES COLQUHOUN CAMPBELL, D.D.,

BISHOP OF BANGOR,

SON of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, Argyleshire, by Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet, of Luss, Dumbartonshire, was born at Stonefield in the year 1813. He received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1836, being placed in the list of Senior Optimes in mathematics, and in the second class of the Classical Tripos. Three years later he proceeded in the usual course to the degree of M.A. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed successively vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, in 1839, rector of the populous town of Merthyr-Tydvil in 1844, hon. canon of Llandaff in 1855, and archdeacon of Llandaff in 1857. In April, 1859, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Derby, then Prime Minister, to the episcopal see of Bangor, which had become vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bethell. His lordship has published several charges and occasional sermons. He married, in 1840, Blanche, daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire.

BISHOP JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

# THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.,

## SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

WAS born in 1815, and received his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. His political career began as soon as he came of age. During the earlier years of his public life he sat in the House of Commons, first as member for Morpeth, and next as member for Lichfield. In 1840 Viscount Melbourne appointed him Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. At the close of the Melbourne Administration he passed into opposition, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power (1846) he obtained the Court appointment of Master of the Buckhounds. Prior to this he had, in January, 1845, succeeded to the peerage. Having held the Mastership of the Buckhounds for two years, Earl Granville was, in 1848, removed to the more responsible office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. That position he occupied till 1851, when he was promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, on his appointment as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Viscount Palmerston. In the Coalition Government formed by Lord Aberdeen he held office as President of the Council. That post he occupied till June, 1854, when he was removed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the reconstruction of the Government in 1855, under the Premiership of Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville was reinstated in his former position as President of the Council, and he now undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. Prior to the formation of Lord Palmerston's second ministry, Earl Granville was requested by the Queen to form an administration, and he would have succeeded in doing so but for the refusal of Lord John Russell to serve under him. He was reappointed President of the Council by Lord Palmerston, and he held that office till the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. In December, 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in February, 1874. At the beginning of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Earl Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party. On that party regaining power in 1880 his lordship joined Lord Hartington in advising the Queen to summon Mr. Gladstone.

THE VERY REV.

# RICHARD WILLIAM CHURCH, M.A.,

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S,

WAS born in the year 1815. In 1833 he went to Oxford as a Commoner of Wadham College, where he took his degree in first-class classical honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. He proceeded M.A. in 1839, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1875. He served the office of Junior Proctor in 1844-45, and was collated in 1853 to the rectory of Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, which living he continued to hold until he was nominated by the Crown to the Deanery of St. Paul's, September 6, 1871. Mr. Church was select preacher to the University of Oxford in 1869 and 1875. He contributed to the "Library of the Fathers" a valuable translation of the Catechetical Lectures of St. Cyril, with notes. Next he published, in 1854, a volume of "Essays and Reviews," which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars, and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume, originally published in the "British Critic," are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published separately in Macmillan's "Sunday Library." The essay in this volume on Dante has also been republished. His subsequent works are "The Essays of Montaigne," in "Oxford Essays," 1855; "Civilization and Religion," a sermon, 1860; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1868; "Civilization before and after Christianity," two lectures, 1872; "On some Influences of Christianity upon National Character," 1873; "On the Sacred Poetry of Early Religions," two lectures delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1874; introductory notice to the "Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels in the Book of Common Prayer," 1874; "The *Pensées* of Blaise Pascal," published in the "St. James's Lectures," 1875; a lecture on "Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester," published in "Masters in English Theology," 1877; "The Beginning of the Middle Ages," 1877—a volume which must be considered as a general introduction or preface to the "Epochs of Modern History," rather than as an integral member of the series; "Human Life and its Conditions," 1878; "Dante, an essay" (originally published in the "Christian Remembrancer," 1850), to which is added a translation of the "De Monarchia," 1878; and a treatise on the life and writings of Spenser (1879), forming a volume of the "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley.

# GEORGE DUNLOP LESLIE,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

YOUNGEST son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born in London in 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the City. From his father he received a great deal of instruction in art. In due time he was placed at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art in Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student in the Schools of the Royal Academy in 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857. In the same year, two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely to his own resources. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868, and a Royal Academician in 1876. Mr. Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English domestic life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors. He has himself observed that the times are so imbued with turmoil and misery, hard work and utilitarianism, that innocence, joy, and beauty seem to be the most fitting subjects to render such power as he possesses useful to his fellow-creatures. The principal pictures he has exhibited are "Matilda" and "Bethlehem," in 1860; "Fast-day at the Convent," in 1861; "A Summer Song," in 1862; "The Lost Carkanet" and "The War Summons," in 1863; "The Flower and the Leaf" and "Say 'Ta!'" in 1864; "The Defence of Lathom House," in 1865; "Clarissa," in 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Willow, Willow," "The Country Cousins," "Ten Minutes to Decide," and "The Rose Harvest," in 1867; "Home News" and "The Empty Sleeve," in 1868; "Celia's Harbour" and "Cupid's Curse," in 1869; "Fortunes" and "Carry," in 1870; "Nausicaa and her Maids," in 1871; "Lavinia," "An Elopement, A.D. 1790," and "Lucy and Puck," in 1872; "The Fountain," in 1873; "Pot Pourri," "The Nut-Brown Maid," and "Five o'Clock," in 1874; "School Revisited," "The Path by the River," and "On the Banks of the Thames, A.D. 200," in 1875; "Roses," "My Duty towards my Neighbour," "Violet," and "Lavender," in 1876; "Cowslips" and "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (his diploma picture), in 1877; "Home, Sweet Home," in 1878; "Naughty Kitty" and "Alice in Wonderland," a charming picture, containing portraits of the artist's wife and little daughter, in 1879; and "All that Glitters is not Gold," in 1880.

# SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART.,

## M.P. FOR CARLISLE,

IS the eldest son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the first baronet, of Brayton, Cumberland (who in 1812 changed his patronymic of Wybergh to that of Lawson), by Caroline, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby. He was born on September 4, 1829, and was privately educated. At the General Election of 1859 he became a candidate for the representation of Carlisle in the Liberal interest, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In 1865, however, he was displaced at the General Election by that gentleman; but at the General Election of 1868 Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who in the previous year had succeeded, on his father's death, to the family title and estates, appealed to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, and was returned at the head of the poll. He has continued to represent the same constituency down to the present time. Sir Wilfrid is the leader and parliamentary spokesman of the United Kingdom Alliance, which was set on foot in Great Britain, in 1853, on account of the success which had crowned the exertions of teetotallers in Maine and many other of the United States of America. The Alliance soon found that there was no possibility of carrying the Maine liquor law through the British Parliament, and they accordingly confined themselves to asking for the Permissive Bill—afterwards called the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill—enabling the ratepayers of a parish, if a majority of two-thirds of them should think fit, to suppress all public-houses within the parish. Sir Wilfrid first brought forward this measure in 1864, when it was rejected by a majority of 292 votes, only thirty-five members voting in its favour. Subsequent attempts to carry the Bill also failed, and in recent years Sir Wilfrid Lawson has brought forward in lieu of it the "Local Option" resolution, affirming that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested, namely, the inhabitants of a district themselves. This resolution was passed by the House of Commons in June, 1880, by 229 votes against 203. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has also advocated the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and has recognized the desirability of establishing a tribunal composed of eminent jurists of all countries in order that disputes between civilized nations may be promptly and judicially considered, and ultimately settled in such a way as would tend to their mutual advantage.

THE HON.

# SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN,

K.C.S.I., D.C.L.,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IS the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. He was born at Kensington Gore, London, on the 3rd of March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. Having studied for the legal profession, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in January, 1854. He chose the Midland Circuit, and became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent. In December, 1869, he received the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. He was appointed by the Inns of Court Professor of Common Law, in December, 1875, and a member of the Councils of Legal Education and Law Reporting. In 1877 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India; and in 1878 a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of a Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. At the commencement of the year 1879 he accepted the judgeship in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, vacated by the resignation of Baron Cleasby. Sir James Stephen has published a "General View of the Criminal Law of England," 1863; "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the "Saturday Review," 1862; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," 1873; "The Digest of the Law of Evidence," 1876; and "A Digest of the Criminal Law" (1877), which formed the basis of the elaborate Bill on Indictable Offences which was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General (Sir John Holker) on the part of the Government, and the consideration of which has been proceeded with in subsequent sessions. Sir James Stephen contested Harwich in 1865, and Dundee in 1873, but he never succeeded in obtaining a seat in the Legislature. On the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Recordership of London. He married, in 1855, Mary Richenda, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

# PHILIP HERMOGENES CALDERON, ESQ.,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

ONLY son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, Professor of Spanish Literature at King's College, London, was born at Poitiers in France, in May, 1833. He came to England in 1846, and began in 1850 to study painting under Mr. Leigh in the School of Art, Newman Street. In the following year he went to Paris to study in the *atélier* of M. Picot. In 1857 Mr. Calderon exhibited at the Royal Academy a pathetic picture, entitled "Broken Vows," illustrative of one of Longfellow's poems. In 1858 appeared "The Gaoler's Daughter," a touching incident from the French Revolution, and "Flora Macdonald's Farewell to Charles Edward." Among his subsequent pictures were "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child;" "La Demande en Mariage," "Queen Katharine of Aragon and her Women at work;" "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew;" "Drink to me only with thine Eyes;" "The Burial of Hampden;" "Women of Arles" (1864); "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace;" "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain;" "In the Pyrenees;" "Home after Victory" (1867); "The young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (1868); "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face," and "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clément to assassinate the King" (1869); "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring driving away Winter" (1870); "On her Way to the Throne" (1871); "Summer" (a scene on the banks of the Thames), "A High-born Maiden," "In a Palace-Tower" (1872); "Good-Night," "Take, O take those Lips away," "The Moonlight Serenade" (1873); "The Queen of the Tournament," "Half-Hours with the Best Authors" (1874); "Refurbishing (St. Trophyme, Arles)," "Les Coquettes, Arles," "Toujours Fidèle," "Great Sport" (1875); "The Nest," "Margaret," "Watchful Eyes," "His Reverence" (1876); "Joan of Arc," "Reduced Three per Cents. (Bank of England)," "The Fruit-Seller" (1877); "The Nunnery at Loughborough" (1878); "Summer Breezes," "Twilight" (1879); "The Olive," "The Vine," and "Captives of his Bow and Spear" (1880). Mr. Calderon was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and became an Academician in 1867. He received the only gold medal awarded to the English School at the Paris Exhibition of 1867; also (in 1873) one of the medals at the Vienna Exhibition—whilst at the last International Exhibition in Paris in 1878, he had a *rappel* of the gold medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

# THE HON. GEORGE DENMAN,

## JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IS the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman, for many years Lord Chief Justice of England. He was born in London, December 23, 1819, and educated at Repton Grammar School, from whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship. He took his B.A. degree in 1842 as Captain of the Poll, and was also Senior Classic, his name standing in the same class as Mr. Munro, Canon Morse, and the late Canon Kingsley in the Classical Tripos list. He was Captain of the First Trinity Boat, and rowed twice in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, and won the Colquhoun Sculls. In 1843 he was elected to a fellowship at Trinity, and retained it until his marriage, in 1852, with Charlotte, daughter of the late Samuel Hope, Esq., banker, of Liverpool, when he was appointed auditor of his college. Mr. Denman was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, November 24, 1846, and went the Home Circuit. In 1857 he was appointed one of the counsel to the University of Cambridge, and three years later he obtained a silk gown. He was first elected member for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague, in April, 1859, and he continued to represent the borough, in the Liberal interest, from that time until his elevation to the judicial bench, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-66, when he was out of Parliament, having been defeated by Mr. (now Sir John) Walrond. Mr. Denman promoted and carried a Bill in 1864 for assimilating the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials in certain matters of evidence and practice; and in 1869 a Bill for further amending the law of evidence by abolishing the disqualification of witnesses for want of religious belief and on other grounds. In October, 1872, he was chosen to succeed to the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Willes; and by the operation of the Judicature Act he became, in November, 1875, a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Justice Denman has shown that in the midst of his legal pursuits he can find time to cultivate his old classical tastes by publishing a translation into Greek elegiac verse of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" (1871), and a version in Latin elegiacs of the first book of Pope's "Homer's Iliad" (1873).

# GENERAL SIR DANIEL LYSONS, K.C.B.,

IS a son of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.R.S., of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire, who was well known in the literary world as an antiquary and a topographer, by his second wife, Josepha Catherine Susanna, daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire. He was born at Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, in 1816, and received his education at Shrewsbury School. In 1834, at the age of eighteen, he entered the military service as Ensign in the 1st Royals. He served as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General through the rebellion in Canada in 1838-39, including the actions of St. Denis and St. Eustache. He was wrecked in the transport "Premier," and for services rendered on that occasion was promoted to be Captain of the 3rd West India regiment. In 1844 he was transferred to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was Brigade-Major at Barbados from 1844 to 1847, and was appointed Town-Major at Portsmouth in 1849. Throughout the war with Russia, in 1854-55, he served with great distinction in the Crimea. He was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; at the affairs of Bulganac and McKenzie's Farm, the capture of Balaclava, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol; he led the main column of attack on the Redan by the Light Division on June 18, and commanded a brigade in the latter part of the action; was engaged in the final assault on the Redan on September 8, when he was severely wounded; and commanded the second Brigade of the Light Division from October, 1855, to the end of the war. In 1857 he exchanged to the 25th King's Own Borderers. He was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Inspector-General of Infantry at the close of that year. When the Trent affair occurred, in December, 1861, he was sent out to organize the militia of Canada. He was Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Canada from 1862 to 1867; was appointed to the command of a brigade at Malta in 1868; and to a brigade at Aldershot in 1869. He was in command of the Northern District of England from 1872 to 1874, and he has been Quartermaster-General of the Forces since 1876. He attained the rank of General in 1879. In July, 1880, Sir Daniel Lysons assumed the command of the troops at Aldershot, in succession to General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., whose term of office had expired. He has received the Crimean medal with three clasps, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, &c., and is an officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Companion of the Bath after the battle of the Alma, and was promoted Knight Commander in 1877.

# SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P.,

IS the youngest son of the late John Morley, Esq., of Hackney, by his marriage with Sarah, daughter of the late R. Poulton, Esq., of Maidenhead. He was born in Wells Street, Hackney, in 1809; received his education at a private school; and was introduced early into business. He is now head of the extensive manufacturing and mercantile firm of J. and R. Morley, wholesale hosiers, of 18, Wood Street, City. An earnest dissenter, Mr. Morley has been throughout his public career, both in and out of Parliament, a leading champion of the cause of Protestant Nonconformity, which he has promoted by munificent donations for building new, commodious, and handsome chapels. He is treasurer of the college at Homerton and of the Home Missionary Society. Many years ago, in order to forward the work of the last-named society, he, in conjunction with the Rev. J. H. Wilson, visited most of the counties in England and Wales, held conference meetings, and introduced a new order of agency, consisting of "lay evangelists" and *colporteurs*. Towards defraying the cost of the Congregational or Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, Mr. Morley contributed £6,000, and his portrait, painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., has been placed in the library of that institution, which was founded as a memorial of the two thousand clergymen of the Church of England who resigned their benefices in the reign of Charles II. because they could not conscientiously subscribe to the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Morley represented Nottingham in the advanced Liberal interest from July, 1865, till May, 1866, when he was unseated on petition. He first came forward as a candidate for Bristol on the retirement of Sir Morton Peto, in May, 1868. He lost the election by 196 votes, the numbers being 5,173 for Mr. Miles, and 4,977 for Mr. Morley. Mr. Miles was unseated on petition in the ensuing June, and Mr. Morley again presented himself as a candidate. At the general election of December, 1868, he defeated his old opponent, Mr. Miles, by more than 2,000 votes, and he has continued to be one of the representatives of the Capital of the West down to the present time. Mr. Morley, who is married to a daughter of Samuel Hope, Esq., banker, of Liverpool, purchased, some years ago, an estate called Hall Place, near Tonbridge, in Kent, where he has built a mansion in the Elizabethan style.

# SIR WILLIAM GEORGE ARMSTRONG, F.R.S.,

SON of William Armstrong, Esq., a merchant and alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in that town in 1810. After receiving a solid education at the school of Bishop Auckland, he was articled to an eminent solicitor at Newcastle, who subsequently adopted him as a partner. But a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he had commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful apparatus known for producing frictional electricity. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and swing bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he and a small circle of friends founded the Elswick Engine Works, near Newcastle, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the famous gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifled Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field; and Mr. Armstrong, on presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, with a salary of £2,000 a year. Subsequently the Armstrong gun, and the position of its inventor with reference to the Government, underwent many changes; but the leading feature of the gun, whether rifled or smooth, muzzle-loading or breach-loading, lies in the coiling of one wrought-iron tube over another until a sufficient thickness is built up, and that principle of construction continues to be that of the British service. In February, 1863, Sir William Armstrong resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick Manufacturing Company. In the same year he presided over the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, and delivered an important address, which led to the appointment of a royal commission, on the gradual lessening of our supply of coal, and the probability of its actual exhaustion at some future time. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He was nominated a Grand Officer of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1876.

# GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, ESQ.,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

BORN in London in 1820, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead" in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline" in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in triumph through the streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Messrs. Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee rooms of the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paola and Francesca" and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana" at the British Institution in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town Hall of Manchester. For the new Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall, "St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853; and he has also painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For many years past Mr. Watts has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, his principal productions being portraits. Among his more recent contributions may be mentioned the portraits of John Stuart Mill, Sir Edward Sabine, the late Marquis of Lothian, Dr. Browne, Bishop of Winchester, Earl Cowper, Mr. Lecky, Sir William Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, and Earl Cadogan; also "Dedicated to all the Churches" (1875), "By the Sea: a Study" (1876), "The Dove returned not again any more" (1877), and "Britomart and her Nurse" (1878). In the exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1880, was a fine portrait of Mr. Watts, painted by invitation for the collection of Portraits of Artists painted by themselves in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. Mr. Watts was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1867, and a Royal Academician in 1868.

# SIR GEORGE JOB ELVEY, MUS. DOC.,

## MUSICAL COMPOSER,

SON of the late Mr. John Elvey of Canterbury, was born in that city on the 27th of March, 1816. He commenced his musical education as a chorister of Canterbury Cathedral under Mr. Highmore Skeats, the organist. In 1834, according to Mr. George Grove's excellent "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," he gained the Gresham prize medal for his anthem, "Bow down thine ear." In the following year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Skeats as organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in 1837 he was appointed organist to the Queen. Mr. Elvey entered New College, Oxford, and graduated as Bachelor of Music in 1838, his exercise being a short oratorio, "The Resurrection and Ascension," which was afterwards produced in London by the Sacred Harmonic Society on December 2, 1840, and which has also been rendered at Boston, in the United States, and at Glasgow. He proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1841, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington, by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the University would permit. His exercise on this occasion was an anthem, "The ways of Zion do mourn." He composed an anthem for voices and orchestra, "The Lord is King," for the Gloucester Musical Festival of 1853, and a similar one, "Sing, O Heavens," for the Worcester Festival of 1857. Sir G. Elvey's compositions are all of an ecclesiastical character; many of his anthems have been published. He composed a "Festal March" for the wedding of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in 1871, which was afterwards performed in public. In the same year he received, from the hands of the Queen, the honour of knighthood. His tune for the harvest hymn, "Come, ye thankful people," is generally admired. He married first Isabella Georgina, daughter of the late J. B. Nicols, Esq., F.S.A.; and secondly, in 1865, Elenora Grace, daughter of the late Richard Jarvis, Esq., of Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park.

HIS GRACE

# THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,

## LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

ELDEST son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the eighth Earl of Galloway, was born at Garboldisham Hall, in Norfolk, on the 2nd of June, 1822. He received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons in 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, except for a short interval, until he succeeded his father as seventh Duke of Marlborough, in 1857. In the House of Commons he attracted attention by his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures he succeeded in passing an act to amend the statutes known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's measure, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. In the House of Peers the Duke of Marlborough distinguished himself as a skilful and ready debater, and soon came to be recognized as one of the leading members of the Conservative party. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and he held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to December, 1868. In the latter year he was created a Knight of the Garter. On the formation of his new Government in February, 1874, Mr. Disraeli offered to the Duke of Marlborough the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His Grace, however, in consideration of his duties in his county and towards his extensive property, and the prolonged absence which the acceptance of the honour would have involved, felt himself obliged to decline it. Two years later, however, his scruples in this respect appear to have been overcome, for, on the Duke of Abercorn resigning the Viceroyalty, the Duke of Marlborough was appointed to succeed him (November 28, 1876) in the high office and dignity of representing her Majesty the Queen in Ireland. During his tenure of this exalted office his Grace has won the esteem and affection of all classes in the sister island. He married (1843) the eldest daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry.

# WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH,

ELDEST son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester was articled to a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforward regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. Many of the works which followed appeared originally in a serial form, either in "Bentley's Miscellany," "Ainsworth's Magazine," "The Sunday Times," or in monthly numbers, and were afterwards collected into volumes. The first of these was the wonderfully popular and much calumniated "Jack Sheppard," which, admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank, was universally read. The storm evoked by "Jack Sheppard," was in a great measure appeased by "The Tower of London" (1840), which must always be placed amongst the best, if it be not indeed the best, of the author's historical novels. The narrow limits of this notice necessarily prevent more than a simple enumeration of the titles of the romances which Mr. Ainsworth's creative power and extraordinary fertility have since produced, viz.:—"Guy Fawkes;" "Old St. Paul's;" "The Miser's Daughter;" "Windsor Castle;" "St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne;" "Lancashire Witches;" "Star-Chamber;" "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality; "The Spendthrift;" "Mervyn Clitheroe;" "Ovingdean Grange;" "The Constable of the Tower;" "Lord Mayor of London;" "Cardinal Pole;" "John Law the Projector;" "The Spanish Match, or Charles Stuart in Madrid;" "Myddleton Pomfret;" "The Constable de Bourbon;" "Old Court;" "Hilary St. Ives;" "Talbot Harland;" "Tower Hill;" "Boscobel;" "The Manchester Rebels of the fatal '45;" "Merry England;" "The Goldsmith's Wife;" "Chetwynd Calverley;" "The Leaguer of Lathom;" "The Fall of Somerset;" and "Beau Nash." Most of them have been translated into German and French, and some into Spanish, Dutch, and Russian.

THE HON.

# SIR HENRY CHARLES LOPES,

## JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

THIRD son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, the second Baronet, of Maristow, Devon, by Susan Gibb, eldest daughter of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wiltshire, was born at Devonport on the 3rd of October, 1828, and received his education at Winchester School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1850. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852, and for some time he practised as an equity draftsman and a conveyancer. In 1857 he joined the Western circuit, of which he became in course of time the leading "stuff gown." Mr. Lopes was made Recorder of Exeter in 1867, obtained his silk gown in 1869, and was elected a bencher of his Inn shortly afterwards. In April, 1868, he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Launceston. He was re-elected in December, 1868, and he continued to sit for that borough till January, 1874. The Warrington Park property having in the meantime changed hands, it then became necessary for Mr. Lopes either to oppose the new owner, or to seek for another seat. Choosing the latter alternative, he determined to stand for Frome, near which borough he had a residence and property. After a severe contest he was returned by 642 votes, against 557 recorded in favour of Mr. Willans, the Liberal candidate. He continued to represent Frome until his elevation to the judicial bench. Mr. Lopes was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and he succeeded in carrying through that House a Jury Bill, containing more than a hundred sections, but there was not sufficient time to get it passed by the House of Peers. On November 3, 1876, Mr. Lopes accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald, and very shortly afterwards he received the honour of knighthood. In November, 1876, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Lopes became the owner of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, a place which had been for many years in his mother's family, and where he now resides. In 1854 he married Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and thus became connected with the old Cornish families of Molesworth and Trelawny. Sir Henry has one son and five daughters.

# DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

HIS Grace Sir Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is the eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, who was the faithful companion of the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular War. He was born at Richmond House, Whitehall, on the 27th of February, 1818, and received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He then entered the military service; became a captain in the army in 1844; and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington for ten years—from 1842 till 1852—and to Viscount Hardinge from the latter date till 1854. In 1860 he succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond, to which dukedom that of Gordon was added in 1876. Before he became a peer he had occupied a seat in the House of Commons for nearly twenty years, as one of the Conservative members for West Sussex. He was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859; but he resigned office a few weeks afterwards, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby and his party. His Grace was made a Knight of the Garter in 1867, and was President of the Board of Trade from March in that year till December, 1868, when Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues resigned. By his readiness in debate, and his skill as a political tactician, his Grace secured for himself a foremost place among the Conservative peers, and he was the acknowledged leader of the constitutional party in the Upper House from February, 1870, until the elevation of Mr. Disraeli—then Prime Minister—to the peerage, as Earl of Beaconsfield. When the Conservative party returned to power in February, 1874, the Duke of Richmond was made Lord President of the Council, and he retained that position until the change of administration consequent on the general election of April, 1880. While the Conservatives were yet in office his Grace was nominated president of the royal commission appointed to investigate the causes of the prevalent agricultural distress. The result has been the publication of a valuable mass of evidence, together with an elaborate report; and the "Richmond Commission" has been constantly referred to in the protracted debates on the Irish Land Bill of 1881. The Duke of Richmond introduced the Bill by which Church patronage was abolished in Scotland (1874), the Agricultural Holdings Bill of 1875, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill of 1878.

# THOMAS HUTCHINSON TRISTRAM, Q.C., D.C.L.,

## JUDGE OF THE CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON,

IS a younger son of the late Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, M.A., Vicar of Egglingham in the county of Northumberland, by Charlotte Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., of London, banker, by his wife the Hon. Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Baroness Donoughmore. He was born on the 24th September, 1825, at Egglingham Vicarage, and was educated at Durham School and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was elected Boden Sanscrit University scholar in 1848, and Lord Crewe's Exhibitioner in 1853. He took the degree of Bachelor of the Civil Law in 1850 and that of Doctor in the same faculty in 1854. He was appointed Deputy Professor of Civil Law, and acted as Public Examiner for the Degree of B.C.L. in the University of Oxford in 1854 and 1857. In November, 1857, he was called as an Advocate to the bar of Doctors' Commons or College of the Doctors of Civil Law in London, wherein the Court of Admiralty and all the principal ecclesiastical courts were at that time held. Dr. Tristram soon attained to the foremost rank among the eminent civilians who practised before those tribunals. In March, 1881, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. He is a member of the North Eastern Circuit, and he has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in the Probate, Divorce, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts. In 1872 he was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court of London. He is also Chancellor of the Dioceses of London and Hereford, and Commissary-General of the Diocese and City of Canterbury. Dr. Tristram unsuccessfully contested the Hartlepools in the Conservative interest at the general election of April, 1880. His name is well known in connection with "Swabey and Tristram's Reports"; and he has recently published a valuable treatise on "Contentious Practice in the High Court of Justice" (1881).

THE RIGHT HON.

# SIR RICHARD MALINS,

IS the third and only surviving son of the late William Malins, Esq., of Ailston, Warwickshire, and the eldest daughter of Thomas Hunter, Esq., of Pershone, Worcestershire. He was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1805. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, in mathematical honours. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1825, before leaving the University, but was not called to the bar by the Honourable Society till 1830. From the first Mr. Malins sought practice as a conveyancer in the Temple, afterwards in Lincoln's Inn. He continued to practise as a conveyancer exclusively till 1842, and established a considerable business in that branch of the profession, and his chambers were much resorted to by pupils, of whom he had nearly one hundred, some of whom have risen to eminence. In 1842 he, for the first time, took to court practice and his business as an equity draftsman took an extraordinary development and justified him in assuming the silk gown of a Queen's Counsel in 1849, in which year he finally adopted Lincoln's Inn as his Inn, being admitted (*ad eundem*) a barrister, and immediately afterwards a bencher of that society. He had a very large business as a Q.C. from the time of his appointment till his elevation to the bench. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Wallingford, in the Conservative interest, he being opposed to "the wild and democratic schemes of the Manchester school of politicians, whether under the name of parliamentary reform or any other spècious title." He was re-elected in March, 1857, and again at the general election in 1859, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He took a very active part in Parliament, speaking frequently, particularly on legal and financial questions. He carried several measures of legal improvement through Parliament which are associated with his name. In November, 1866, he was appointed by Lord Derby's government to succeed Sir R. T. Kindersley as Vice-Chancellor, and he was knighted in the following November. By the operation of the Judicature Act he became, in November, 1875, a Judge of the High Court of Justice, but he retained his former title of Vice-Chancellor. On his retirement from the judicial bench in March, 1881, Sir Richard Malins was made a member of the Privy Council in recognition of his services as Vice-Chancellor. He married, in 1831, the elder daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Farwell, rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall.

THE RIGHT HON.

# THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.,

The Editor of "MEN OF MARK" is enabled by the kindness of MESSRS. W. AND D. DOWNEY to include in the January number the best Portrait extant of the Earl of Beaconsfield; his Lordship having declined for some time past to give any sittings for his Portrait for the purpose of publication.

father of the subject of this notice, acquired celebrity as the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." Benjamin Disraeli, the future statesman and novelist, received his education at a private school in the suburbs of London, and was afterwards placed in a solicitor's office, but remained there only a short time, the drudgery of the desk being entirely uncongenial to his nature. At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return to England in 1826 published his novel of "Vivian Grey," which at once, by its sparkling vivacity, fixed upon him the attention of his contemporaries. In 1827 Mr. Disraeli traversed the classic regions of Italy and Greece, ultimately witnessing some of the incidents of the civil war in Albania. The next year he published his second work, which has lately been reprinted, entitled "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla." Having wintered in 1829-30

THE RIGHT HON.

# THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.,

PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

THE Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, born in London on December 21, 1804, is descended from one of those Hebrew families known by the venerable title of the Sephardim. According to the most simple definition, the Sephardim were those among the children of Israel who never deserted the shores of the Mediterranean until driven thence by adverse circumstances. The ancestors of the Earl of Beaconsfield were in this manner compelled to emigrate from Spain in the fifteenth century, in consequence of the severities then inflicted by the Inquisition. Thereupon they settled in Venice, where they assumed the surname of D'Israeli, "a name never borne before nor since by any family, that their race might be for ever recognized." The great-grandfather of the present Prime Minister of England came to this country in the middle of the last century, obtained letters of denization, and fixed his abode at Enfield. His son, Isaac D'Israeli, father of the subject of this notice, acquired celebrity as the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." Benjamin Disraeli, the future statesman and novelist, received his education at a private school in the suburbs of London, and was afterwards placed in a solicitor's office, but remained there only a short time, the drudgery of the desk being entirely uncongenial to his nature. At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return to England in 1826 published his novel of "Vivian Grey," which at once, by its sparkling vivacity, fixed upon him the attention of his contemporaries. In 1827 Mr. Disraeli traversed the classic regions of Italy and Greece, ultimately witnessing some of the incidents of the civil war in Albania. The next year he published his second work, which has lately been reprinted, entitled "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla." Having wintered in 1829-30

at Constantinople, he travelled through Syria in the spring, crossing the desert into Egypt, and proceeding up the Nile until he had penetrated into Nubia. Shortly after his return he published his second fashionable novel, "The Young Duke" (1831). It was followed by "Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography" (1832), which Heinrich Heine declared to be "one of the most original works ever written;" "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" (1833), an Oriental romance of extraordinary eloquence and power, to which was appended "The Rise of Iskander;" "The Revolutionary Epic" (1834); "Henrietta Temple: a Love Story" (1836); a series of witty and caustic letters published in "The Times" under the signature of "Runnymede" (1836); "Venetia," a novel (1837); and some political pamphlets. Mr. Disraeli's early attempts to enter Parliament were unsuccessful. He was defeated at High Wycombe and at Taunton, but at length, in 1837, he achieved the great object of his ambition, being returned, in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Maidstone. His maiden speech has often been spoken of as a complete failure, but it was only so as far as O'Connell and his Irish followers were able to make it by their hoots and yells. He closed this now famous speech with the memorable and prophetic words:—"I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me." This prediction first began to be fulfilled in 1839, when his oratory produced a noticeable effect in the House. In that year he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., who had been his colleague in the representation of Maidstone. The happy influence of this union upon his after-life he himself has gracefully celebrated by that tribute to "A Perfect Wife," which constitutes one of his most charming dedications. In 1839 he published his tragedy of "Count Alarcos." In 1841 he was elected one of the members for Shrewsbury, and in 1844 he published his most successful novel, "Coningsby, or the New Generation," which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into several foreign languages. It was followed in 1845 by "Sibyl, or the Two Nations." In 1847 Mr. Disraeli was first returned as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, and he continued to represent that county during the remainder of his brilliant career in the Lower House. In that year, too, he published "Tancred, or the New Crusade," another of his series of novels. His reputation as a Parliamentary debater and a leading member of the Conservative party was now established. His attacks on Sir Robert Peel for the alleged treachery of that statesman to his party in the adoption of a Free Trade policy are among the most remarkable specimens of invective to be found in our Parliamentary annals. A life of his father, Isaac D'Israeli (1849), and a political biography of his friend Lord George Bentinck (1852) were his next literary productions. In March, 1852, in the first Derby administration, Mr. Disraeli received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was sworn

of the Privy Council, and became leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons. He went out of office with his party in December of the same year. In February, 1858, when Lord Derby undertook the formation of a new Cabinet, after the downfall of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli was again selected to fill the responsible post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Early in the following year he brought forward a scheme of Parliamentary Reform, which was rejected by the House of Commons, the result being the resignation of the Ministry. When Lord Derby returned to power in July, 1866, Mr. Disraeli became, for the third time, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was mainly owing to his persistent exertions that the Reform Bill of 1867 was passed, which extended the electoral suffrage to all male householders in boroughs. On the resignation of Lord Derby in February, 1868, Mr. Disraeli was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year, as the results of the general election showed that the country was opposed to the position assumed by the Ministry on the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church. Mr. Gladstone then came into office as Prime Minister, with a very large majority at his back in the House of Commons.

On retiring from office in 1868 the Queen offered Mr. Disraeli a peerage in recognition of his signal services to the State, but he declined this honour for himself, though he accepted it for his wife, who was accordingly created Viscountess Beaconsfield. (She died December 15th, 1872.) On the Liberal Government being defeated on the Irish University Bill by a majority of three (March 12th, 1873), Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and the Queen having accepted it, sent for Mr. Disraeli, who, however, declined the task of forming an administration. Mr. Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his Cabinet, and remained in office till the commencement of the following year, when, most unexpectedly, after the Parliament had been summoned for the despatch of business, Mr. Gladstone resolved on an appeal to the nation. The returns of the general election—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—were completed on February 27th, 1874, and showed a total of 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was very doubtful. Mr. Gladstone, without daring to meet Parliament, at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli succeeding him in the Premiership formed his Cabinet early in March. Mr. Disraeli was raised to the peerage by the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield August 16th, 1876. His policy, which was severely criticized at the time, with regard to the Treaty of Berlin, resulted in the assembling of the Congress of Berlin, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury attended as the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. It is interesting to know that Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin at the earnest solicitation of Lord Salisbury, who felt that the Prime Minister, "speaking as he alone was able to do with the full mandate of the English people, would produce an effect on the negotiations and the action of the Powers such as no other man

could have produced." The Congress held its final sitting on July 13th, 1878, when the famous Treaty of Berlin was signed by all the plenipotentiaries. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on returning to London on the 16th met with a most enthusiastic reception, and were enabled to announce that they had brought back "Peace with Honour." On July 22nd the Earl of Beaconsfield was invested by his Sovereign with the Order of the Garter. A few months previously the same honour had been offered to him, but, with her Majesty's permission, it was then declined. The policy of the Government which brought about the Treaty of Berlin, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the occupation of Cyprus, led to much discussion in Parliament. The Marquis of Hartington moved in the House of Commons a resolution directed against that policy, and after an animated debate of four nights the action of the Government was supported by the enormous majority of 143, there being 195 votes for the resolution and 338 against it. (August 2nd, 1878.) The day after this decisive political victory had been achieved the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were presented with the freedom of the City of London, and subsequently entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. The Earl of Beaconsfield is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and Edinburgh; and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, November 19th, 1873, and re-elected to that office in November, 1874.

# CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, ESQ., C.B.,

BORN in London, February 19th, 1831, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and was appointed Clerk in the Treasury in 1856. He was acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli when Chancellor of the Exchequer (1867-68), and was Private Secretary to Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1868-73). Mr. Rivers Wilson represented (with the late Professor Graham) Her Majesty's Government at the International Coinage Commission in 1867, and acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to examine the question of an International Coinage in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. On the return of Mr. Cave to England from his Financial Mission to Egypt, Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the request of the Khedive, went to Egypt in March, 1876, with a view to his acceptance of a financial post in that country, but after the issue of the decree of May 7th, by which an arbitrary re-adjustment of the Public Debt of Egypt was proposed, he returned to England, and resumed his post at the National Debt Office. In July, 1876, he was appointed one of the British Government Administrators of the Suez Canal Company; in March, 1878, he was nominated Vice-President, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps, acted as President of an International Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Khedive, at the instigation of the foreign governments, to examine the resources of Egypt, and propose measures for remedying the financial disorder in that country. The report of the Commission (August 19th, 1878) traced the whole of the mischief to the system of personal administration by the Viceroy, and proposed that His Highness should surrender his estates and those of his family to make good the deficit in the revenue and pay the large floating debt of the country. The immediate consequence of the presentation of their report was an acceptance by the Khedive of all its conclusions, and a formal announcement to Mr. Rivers Wilson of the determination of His Highness to abandon his actual system of government for one more in conformity with European experience, and to govern in future by means of a responsible ministry. The formation of the new cabinet was entrusted to Nubar Pasha, who offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson the post of Finance Minister. With the consent of Her Majesty's Government Mr. Rivers Wilson accepted the position in September, 1878. In April, 1879, the Khedive, jealous of European interference, struck the blow which he had been long meditating, and which led to his being deposed by the Sultan. He dismissed Mr. Rivers Wilson, who was soon afterwards recalled by the British Government in order to resume his duties as Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office.

CHARLES LOVELL VELEY.

# MAJOR JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT CHARD,

R.E., V.C.,

SECOND son of the late William Wheaton Chard, Esq., of Pathe, Somerset, and Mount Tamar, Devon, was born December 21, 1847, at Box Hill, near Plymouth, and educated, first, at the Plymouth New Grammar School, and subsequently, for a brief period, under private tutors. Then he prosecuted his professional studies at Woolwich, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers, July 15, 1868. After spending two years at Chatham, he went to Bermuda, where he was employed for about three years on the fortifications for the defence of the dockyard. After a visit to England on the death of his father, he was ordered to Malta to complete his foreign service, and there he was employed on the new forts for about two years. Subsequently he was stationed at Exeter, whence he was ordered to Aldershot to join the 5th company of Royal Engineers on the mobilization of the Army Corps for the East. He embarked with the company for Natal, December 2, 1878, and arrived at Durban early in the following month. Ten days after the actual commencement of hostilities by Lord Chelmsford's army, a lamentable disaster befell the rear-guard of Colonel Glyn's column at Isanandhlwana, where nearly the whole of the 1st battalion 24th regiment was destroyed by the Zulus (January 22, 1879). On the night of that day the commissariat stores and hospital, ten miles in the rear at Rorke's Drift, were attacked by at least 3,000 Zulus. The garrison consisted of only 141 men, all told, including the B company of the 2-24th regiment under Lieutenant Bromhead, and various odds and ends of other regiments. The whole was commanded by Lieutenant Chard. The fight was kept up the greater part of the night, and the defence of the place, which had been hastily fortified by barricades, was truly heroic. The Zulus fought with infuriated zeal, even laying hold of the rifles of our men over the barricade. They forced Lieutenant Chard to retire to his inner line of defence, and even penetrated into the hospital; but were eventually compelled to withdraw. The next morning 351 dead Zulus were found close around the camp, and many others were afterwards found at a further distance. Undoubtedly the defenders of Rorke's Drift were the means of saving Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and also of securing time for effecting a retreat with the main column. Lieutenant Chard, who was soon advanced to the rank of Major, was present at the decisive battle of Ulundi, and was decorated with the Victoria Cross by Sir Garnet Wolseley. His reception by Her Majesty and by his fellow-countrymen on his return home will be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

MAJOR CHARD.

# GENERAL SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS,

G.C.B., V.C.,

SON of the late Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was born in 1832, and educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe. He received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and, after passing through the various other grades, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1879. He served with distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign, and received the Victoria Cross for personal bravery in the field in 1858. Throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he held the office of Assistant-Quartermaster-General; he superintended the re-embarkation of the whole army, and was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches. He also acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-General with the Cachar column in the Looshai Expeditionary Force (1871-72). At the commencement of the Afghan campaign he was appointed Commander of the Kuram Field Force, and subsequently he had the chief command of the army in Afghanistan. The brilliant triumphs he achieved at this period of his career are still fresh in the memory of his grateful countrymen. After the massacre of our embassy, Sir Frederick Roberts re-occupied Cabul at the close of 1879. Towards the end of July, 1880, a terrible defeat was inflicted by the troops of Ayoob Khan, at Maiwand, on General Burrows, the remnant of whose force with difficulty joined General Primrose's garrison at Candahar. An attack on that city seemed imminent, but Ayoob hesitated, and lost his opportunity. Meanwhile, a bold resolution was taken at Cabul. Sir Frederick Roberts, gathering a force of over 9,000 men, marched to the relief of Candahar, allowing Abdurrahman Khan to occupy Cabul, and leaving to General Stewart the duty of leading back the rest of the British troops by the Khyber to the Punjab. Sir Frederick Roberts, cut off from direct communication with his countrymen, disappeared, as it were, from human ken for three weeks, during which the national anxiety was extreme. At length he emerged victorious from the trackless region between Cabul and Candahar. Immediately, he grappled with Ayoob Khan, and inflicted on that pretender a crushing defeat. On the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to England he was loaded with honours; he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and received the thanks of Parliament. In March, 1881, he was appointed to succeed Sir George Colley in the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, but the sudden conclusion of peace with the Boers prevented him from gaining fresh laurels in that quarter of the globe.

# WARREN DE LA RUE, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.,

IS son of the late Thomas De la Rue, founder of the great manufacturing stationery and printing business, Bunhill Row, London. He was born in the island of Guernsey, January 18, 1815, and received his education at the College of St. Barbe, Paris. While connected with his father's establishment, of which he was senior partner for many years, he applied his scientific knowledge to the improvement of various processes and the invention of new ones, several of which were patented. From his youth he has devoted a large amount of time, labour, and money to chemistry, astronomy, and electricity. He has made many important investigations, of which accounts will be found in the publications of the Royal and other learned societies. He established an observatory at Cranford, Middlesex, and when, in 1873, this was dismantled, Mr. De la Rue presented to the University of Oxford his equatorial telescope, with a great quantity of apparatus. For many years he ardently devoted himself to the advancement of celestial photography, and he was the first to obtain automatic pictures of the sun and moon, sufficiently delicate in their detail to advance our knowledge of the physical character of these bodies with precise micrometrical measurement. In 1860 he went to Spain to observe the total solar eclipse, and the results he obtained formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture read at the Royal Society in 1861. In conjunction with Professor Balfour Stewart and Mr. Loewy, he published "Researches in Solar Physics." He took an active part in the preparations for the photographic observation of the transit of Venus in 1874. In recent years, in conjunction with Dr. Hugo W. Müller, he has earnestly devoted himself to electrical pursuits, and the result of their labours appeared in the invention of the chloride of silver battery, uniting in series 14,600 elements, besides 10,800 at the Royal Institution, which he had constructed for a lecture he delivered there on the 21st February, 1881. Mr. De la Rue has contributed above fifty papers to the "Philosophical Transactions" and other scientific publications. He is a member of many learned societies, a knight of the Legion of Honour, a commander of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and a knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil. He has been president of the Royal Astronomical and Chemical Societies, and is president of the London Institution. In 1878 he was elected secretary of the Royal Institution.

# BRITON RIVIERE,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

IS descended from a Huguenot family, many members of which have been distinguished artists. He was born in London, August 14, 1840, being the son of Mr. W. Riviere, a painter and draughtsman of considerable power, who was head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College, and afterwards resided at Oxford. He found in his father an experienced and able master, under whom he studied during the nine years he was at Cheltenham, and subsequently at Oxford. While studying art in the latter place, the influences, other than artistic, by which he was always surrounded, prevailed to turn his attention to classical and other scholarly matters; he entered the University, took his B.A. degree in 1867, and that of M.A. in 1873. The first pictures he exhibited were home rural scenes, as "Rest from Labour" and "Sheep on the Cotswolds," in the Academy Gallery in 1858, and, in the next year, "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." From this date till 1864 he was absent from the Academy as an exhibitor, but in the last-mentioned year he sent "Iron Bars" and "Romeo and Juliet." Among his subsequent works are:—"The Poacher's Nurse," a dog licking his sick master's hand; "Strayed from the Flock," a dead lamb lying in the snow; and "The Long Sleep," 1866; "Fox and Geese" (exhibited in the Exhibition of Water-Colour Painters, at the Dudley Gallery, in 1868, and now in the collection at South Kensington); "The Prisoners," 1869; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Charity," 1870; "Come back!" and "Circe transforming the Friends of Ulysses into Pigs," 1871; "Daniel," in the lions' den, 1872; "Argus" and "All that was left of the Homeward Bound," 1873; "Apollo" and "Genius Loci," 1874; "War Time" and "The Last of the Garrison," 1875; "A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase," and "Pallas Athene and the Swineherd's Dogs," 1876; "A Legend of St. Patrick" and "Lazarus," 1877; "The Ruins of Persepolis," "Sympathy," "Victims," "An Anxious Moment," a flock of geese frightened at the sight of a hat on the ground, 1878; "The Poacher's Widow," "In manus tuas, Domine," "A Winter's Tale," 1879; "The Night Watch," "Endymion," "The Last Spoonful," 1880; "Envy, Hatred, and Malice," "A Roman Holiday," "Let Sleeping Dogs Lie," and "Hope Deferred," 1881. Mr. Riviere was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on January 16, 1878, and a Royal Academician on May 5, 1881.

# SIR WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT,

## K.C.B., V.C., REAR-ADMIRAL,

SECOND son of the late William Wright Hewett, Esq., by his marriage with Susan Moore, daughter of the Rev. John Maddy, D.D., was born at Brighton in the year 1834. He entered the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen, became Lieutenant in 1858, Captain in 1862, and Rear-Admiral in 1878. He served with the Naval Brigade in the Burmese War and in China; also in the Crimean War of 1854-55, for which he received the Order of the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian War medal, and, above all, the Victoria Cross, with two dates for conspicuous bravery in the field before Sebastopol and Inkerman. The circumstances in which he won this latter much-coveted decoration were thus officially recorded at the time in the "London Gazette:"—On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans' division on the 26th October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then acting mate of H.M.S. "Beagle," was in charge of the right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minié rifles. By some misapprehension, the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that "such an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of lieutenant. On the 5th November, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice." He commanded the "Beagle" at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and in the Azoff expedition. During the Ashantee War of 1873-74 he was captain of H.M.S. "Active," and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa. He was present at Amoaful and the capture of Coomassie, and in recognition of his services he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, March 31, 1874. In the following year he severely punished the pirates of the river Congo for outrages committed by them. Admiral Sir W. Hewett is married to Jane Emily, youngest daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., late British Consul for the Morea.

THE VERY REV.

# JOHN SAUL HOWSON, D.D.,

DEAN OF CHESTER,

BORN in 1816, eldest son of the Rev. J. Howson, M.A., was educated at Giggleswick School, Yorkshire, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837. During his distinguished academical career, he obtained in 1837 and 1838 the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay. He proceeded M.A. in 1841, and was created a Doctor of Divinity in 1861. Having taken orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865; and he was appointed Vicar of Wisbech St. Peter in 1866. For several years he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely. In 1867 he was nominated Dean of Chester. Among Dr. Howson's numerous publications we may mention:—"The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 2 vols., 1852, written conjointly with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare; "Deaconesses, or the official help of Women in parochial work and in charitable institutions," 1862; "The Hulsean Lectures for 1862, on the Character of St. Paul," published in 1864; "The Metaphors of St. Paul," 1868; "The Companions of St. Paul," 1871; "Meditations on the Miracles of Christ," 2 series, 1871-77; "Sacramental Confession," 1874; "The River Dee, its aspect and history;" "Before the Table," 1875, an inquiry into the true meaning of the Consecration Rubric in the Communion Service of the Church of England; Bohlen Lectures on "The Evidential Value of the Acts of the Apostles," delivered in Philadelphia, and published both in America and in England, 1880. He has also edited Masson's "Apology for the Greek Church," 1844; "Essays on Cathedrals, by various writers," 1872; and Archdeacon Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ," 1877. Dean Howson has likewise contributed articles to Dr. Smith's "Dictionaries of the Bible" and of "Classical Geography," the "Quarterly Review," "Good Words," the "Churchman," and "The Speaker's Commentary." Without attaching himself to any party, Dean Howson has been a frequent speaker at Church Congresses; he was also one of the English clergy who attended the Reunion Conference at Bonn, and the American General Convention in 1871. Among his practical works he has actively promoted the higher education of Girls in Liverpool and Chester, the advancement of the Theological College, Birkenhead, and the restoration of Chester Cathedral.

# JOHN CALLCOTT HORSLEY,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

COMING of an artistic race, being son of William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon., grandson of Dr. Callcott, the well-known musicians, and grand-nephew of Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London on January 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth, "Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century," was highly spoken of by Wilkie. "The Chess Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," were first seen in the British Institution. His first exhibited picture at the Academy was "The Pride of the Village," now in the Vernon Collection at the National Gallery. This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; "The Pedlar," and "The Father's Grave." In 1843 Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching," gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to submit designs for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847 his colossal oil-painting, "Prince Henry, believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. He also painted a fresco, "Satan surprised at the ear of Eve" in the Poets' Hall of the New Palace. Among his later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," painted for the Prince Consort; "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "The Duenna and her Cares;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Parlour—Negotiating a Loan;" "Old Folk and Young Folk;" "Pay for Peeping;" "The Poet's Theme;" "Sunny Moments;" "Under Lock and Key;" "Coming down to Dinner;" "The World Forgetting;" "Critics on Costume—Fashions Change;" "A Trespasser" (1879); "Leading-strings," "Le Jour des Morts" (1880); "Château Gardens at Fontainebleau" (1881); and a large religious subject with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Healing Mercies of Christ," painted as an altar-piece for the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Horsley has also from time to time exhibited several portraits, notably those of the Lord Advocate and Mr. and Mrs. E. Tomlin, in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy.

# LÉON GAMBETTA,

## PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

WAS born at Cahors, of a Genoese-Jewish family, October 30, 1838. He was called to the Paris bar in 1859. In 1863 he acquired eminence as an ultra-Liberal; in 1868 he became still more famous by his denunciations of the arbitrary measures of the Emperor Napoleon; and in 1869 he was elected Deputy by the "irreconcilables" for Paris and Marseilles. He intended to take his seat for Marseilles, but was prevented by illness until the beginning of 1870, when he protested in the Corps Législatif against the imprisonment of his friend and colleague Rochefort, and shortly afterwards against the Emperor's new *plébiscite*, which he declared to be a violation of the constitution. On the surrender of the Emperor at Sedan, he was among the first to proclaim the Republic, September 4; and on the 5th he became Minister of the Interior in the provisional Government of National Defence. Early in October, having escaped from the besieged capital in a balloon, he proceeded to Tours, where, as subsequently at Bordeaux, he assumed the general direction of movements outside Paris, taking charge of the Interior, War, and Finance departments. When all his efforts to raise the siege of Paris had failed, and his colleagues in that city had concluded the armistice and convoked all electors, without regard to political parties, to elect a constituent assembly, he issued a decree at Bordeaux disfranchising all functionaries and official candidates of the Second Empire, and all members of royal dynasties, and announced his determination to continue the war to the last. Though his decree was declared null and void by his colleagues in Paris, he persevered in active opposition, but finally tendered his resignation. These proceedings increased his popularity with the masses of the people. Shortly afterwards M. Gambetta proceeded to Spain, and on his return to France he obtained a seat in the Assembly, where he was regarded as leader of the Radical wing of the Republican party. Since then he has constantly directed his efforts to the definitive establishment of the Republic. In September, 1872, he made a kind of democratic "progress" in the south of France, receiving a semi-official welcome from the municipal authorities. The particulars of his subsequent career are well known. Since his election to the Presidency of the Chamber he has really guided the destinies of France, and made and un-made Cabinets, but he has hitherto persistently declined to accept the responsibilities of office. At the general election of August, 1881, he was returned as Deputy for one of the arrondissements of Belleville.

# WILLIAM BALLANTINE,

## SERJEANT-AT-LAW,

IS the son of the late William Ballantine, Esq., who for many years filled the office of magistrate at the Thames Police Court. He was called at an early age to the bar and practised for some years in the criminal courts: in 1856 he took the degree of serjeant, and since that time has been engaged in many of the important causes tried in Westminster Hall. He received a patent of precedence from Lord Westbury. Amongst other causes he was counsel for the Claimant in his original suit to acquire the Tichborne baronetcy and estates. He has the reputation of being a skilful cross-examiner, and was highly complimented in the House of Lords in a suit for a divorce, which he conducted with success against Sir Fitzroy Kelly and other counsel of great eminence. In 1869 he was appointed by vote of the House of Commons to conduct, in conjunction with Mr. Barry, the Irish Attorney-General, the legal proceedings against the Mayor of Cork, Mr. O'Sullivan: that functionary at a public banquet actually eulogized the Fenian O'Farrell, who had attempted to assassinate the young Duke of Edinburgh in Australia: the House of Commons ordered a prosecution to be instituted, but Mr. O'Sullivan prudently resigned his office, and consequently the affair came to an end. In 1875, Serjeant Ballantine received a brief to go Special to India to defend a native prince, the Gaikwar of Baroda, charged with an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British resident, this being the only instance in which a barrister practising in England has been paid so high a compliment. He received for this a fee of 10,000 guineas, the largest ever paid to counsel. He was received with much kindness, and many compliments were paid him by the natives. The court before whom the case was heard was divided in opinion, and the result was an acquittal. Before his departure a testimonial was presented to him signed by all the principal natives of Bombay, couched in the most flattering terms.

# MARCUS STONE,

## ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

WAS born in London on July 4, 1840, being the son of the late Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A. He received his education at home, and was never a student at the Academy, nor indeed at any art school. Mr. Stone has chiefly devoted himself to historic incidents and those of dramatic interest in social life, and during the last twenty-four years he has been a regular contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. Among the most admired of his pictures are :—"Silent Pleading," 1859; "The Fainting of Hero," 1861; "From Waterloo to Paris," 1863, a picture of Napoleon in a peasant's cottage, suggested by Béranger's "Souvenir du Peuple;" "Stealing the Keys," 1866; "Nell Gwynne," 1867; "The Princess Elizabeth forced by her sister, Queen Mary, to attend Mass," 1869; "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn," 1870; "The Royal Nursery," 1871; "Edward II. and his favourite, Piers Gaveston," 1872; "Le Roi est mort, Vive le Roi," 1873; "My Lady is a Widow and Childless," 1874; "Sain et Sauf," 1875; "An Appeal for Mercy" and "Rejected," 1876; "A Sacrifice," 1877; "The Post Bag" and "The Time of Roses," 1878; "In the Shade," "Summer-time," and "Discord," 1879; "Olivia and Dick Primrose" and "Amour ou Patrie," 1880; and "Married for Love," 1881. Several of these paintings have been engraved. Mr. Stone has also painted some landscapes and some water-colour pictures. At one time he achieved considerable success as an illustrator of books. Mr. Charles Dickens entrusted him with the illustrations to the monthly parts of "Our Mutual Friend," to a new edition of the "Child's History of England," and to the completed reprint of "Great Expectations;" he likewise illustrated Mr. Anthony Trollope's novel, "He knew he was Right," and a story entitled "Young Brown," in the "Cornhill Magazine." Mr. Stone gained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition for "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston;" and his picture of "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" won for him a medal at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, January 24, 1877. It is a noteworthy circumstance that he had exhibited for twenty consecutive years in the Royal Academy before he was elected an associate of that body, and that during that period he had never had a picture rejected or hung above the line. This is a curious instance of how long a man can be kept waiting for admission, whom, upon their own showing, the Royal Academicians consider an artist of ability. Mr. Stone has lately been awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition one of the six gold medals which have been given to the English school.

# THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE

IS the second son of the late John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. His mother was the second daughter of the Rev. Hugh W. Austin, rector of St. Peter's in Barbados. He was born at Duffryn, near Aberdare, in 1815; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term, 1837; and was police magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from November, 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also, in 1864, appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From November, 1865, to August, 1866, he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in December, 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In August, 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. However, he was only destined to retain that exalted position a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in February, 1874. He presided over the meeting of the Social Science Association held at Brighton in 1875. His Lordship has been twice married; firstly in 1846 to Annabella, daughter of Richard Beadon, Esq. (she died in 1852); and secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is the Hon. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

# HOBART PACHA,

## MARSHAL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THE HON. AUGUSTUS CHARLES HOBART, generally known as Hobart Pacha, is the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife Mary, eldest daughter of the eminent John Williams, King's Serjeant, and sister of the able lawyer, legal writer, and judge, the Right Hon. Edward Vaughan Williams. Born in 1822, he joined the Royal Navy at the age of fourteen, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Crimean war he was in command of H.M.S. "Driver" in the Baltic, and was highly commended in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. Having retired from active service on half-pay, he found employment during the American Civil War in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the "Don," along the coast of North Carolina. Afterwards he was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman navy. In 1867 he was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syra, in the cause of general peace, he received high-class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of pacha, and created a full admiral. As Inspector-General of the Turkish navy, he was afterwards occupied with the re-organization of that service, which owes its state of efficiency to his practical knowledge and untiring energy. In 1867 the Greek Minister had called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pacha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade, and his name was struck off the British Navy List; but in 1874, at the instance of Lord Derby, he was reinstated in his former rank as a captain in the Royal Navy. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, Admiral Hobart Pacha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet of Turkey; during which war, although much hampered by Turkish jealousy, he greatly distinguished himself, especially while passing barriers of Russian torpedo boats and forts in the Danube; and soon afterwards his name was again removed from the British Navy List. In 1881 he was raised by the Sultan to the rank of Marshal of the Empire.

# FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSGILL,

## ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

A DISTINGUISHED historical painter, is a nephew of the late Henry William Pickersgill, R.A. He was born in London in 1820, and studied at the Royal Academy. His first production "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," was exhibited in 1840. It was followed by "Œdipus cursing his son Polynices," in 1842, and "Dante's Dream" and "Florimel in the cottage of the Witch," in 1843. In the competition at Westminster Hall in the latter year, his cartoon, "The Death of King Lear," obtained one of the additional premiums of £100. Mr. Pickersgill confesses himself, however, to have been unsuccessful in the fresco process, as shown in his specimen of the following year. To the Academy exhibition he contributed a scene from "Comus," "The Lady in the Enchanted Chair," in 1844; "Amoret, Æmilia, and Prince Arthur, in the cottage of Sclaunder," and "The Four Ages," in 1845; and "The Flight of Stefano Calloprini," in 1846. In 1847 Mr. Pickersgill achieved the grand success of his life, in the colossal oil-painting, "The Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey." This great work, in the Westminster Hall competition, obtained one of the three first-class prizes of £500. It is now placed in the new Palace of Westminster, the Commissioners having purchased it for a second sum of £500. This noble performance secured his election as A. R. A. in the same year. Mr. Pickersgill has since exhibited at the Academy many pictures of cabinet size, with poetical subjects from Spenser, Shakespeare, Italian and English history, ancient mythology, and other sources. Sound judgment and good taste are displayed in the choice of the subjects of these works; their treatment is characterized by delicacy of feeling and purity of expression; the colouring is rich and brilliant, and the style orthodox and correct. We have only room to mention "Samson betrayed by Delilah;" "The Duke Orsini and Viola;" "The Bribe" (his diploma work, deposited in the Academy on his election as an Academician); "Delilah asking forgiveness of Samson;" Pirates of the Mediterranean playing at Dice for Prisoners;" "Isabella, Duchess of Clarence, urging her husband to abandon the House of York and support that of Lancaster;" "A Royalist Family;" "Columbus at Lisbon;" and "Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners accusing Mary Stuart of having participated in the murder of her husband;" "The Death of Doge Foscari;" "Britomartis Unarming;" "The Dawn of Christianity;" "Mariana." Mr. Pickersgill, who was elected an Academician in 1857, is Keeper and Trustee of the Royal Academy.